

SECRETARY HUGHES ASSAILS CRITICS OF PARLEY DELEGATES

Intimation That Americans Were Induced to Accept Cunning Plan Resented.

NOT SLIGHTEST MYSTERY ABOUT BASIS OF TREATY

No Secret Notes or Understandings, Secretary Sets Forth in Letter to Underwood.

Secretary of State Hughes in a letter today to Senator Underwood took occasion to characterize intimations that the American delegates were induced to accept some plan cunningly contrived by others opposed to American interests as "a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference." The Secretary added that the amenities of international intercourse precluded revealing the informal and confidential suggestions and conversations incident to the negotiations, but he assured the Senate that a full disclosure of everything said or done would reveal nothing derogatory to the part taken by the American delegates. He asserted that he would show no consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of the American government.

Requires No Commentary.

The four-power pact itself requires no commentary, the Secretary said, and that the American delegates had no hostile criticism can add to it or make its engagements greater than the unequivocal language sets forth. "The text of the pact is a matter of public record," he asserted.

Authorship Unimportant.

Discussing the genesis of the treaty, which has been the subject of questions in the Senate from its opponents, Mr. Hughes said while the "question of authorship is unimportant," the part taken by the American delegates was given by Great Britain and Japan that France should be a party, he himself prepared a draft of the treaty "based upon the various suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates."

"There is not the slightest mystery about the treaty or basis of suspicion regarding it," the Secretary asserted. "It is a straightforward document which attains one of the most important objects the American government has in view, the maintenance of friendly relations in the far east upon a sound basis."

Failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty, Mr. Hughes declared, "would be nothing short of a national calamity."

Senator Underwood read the letter in the course of his speech on the treaty in the Senate today.

The text of the letter follows:

"My Dear Senator: I understand that in the course of debate in the Senate there have been raised with respect to its authorship. It seems to be implied that in some way the American delegates have been imposed upon or that they were induced to accept some plan cunningly contrived by others and opposed to their interests."

Betrays Poor Conception.

"Apart from the reflection upon the competency of the American delegates, such intimations betray a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference, no part of which—whether within or outside the conference meeting—was begun, prosecuted or concluded in intrigue. Nothing could be farther from the fact."

"It is, of course, wholly inconsistent with the amenities of international intercourse, that the confidential suggestions and conversations incident to negotiations should be stated, but the Senate may be assured that no such disclosure of everything said or done in the course of the negotiations would reveal anything derogatory to the American delegates or involve any consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of this government."

Matter Outside Conference.

"It should be remembered that the four-power treaty dealt with a subject—the Anglo-Japanese alliance—which, as an agreement between two powers competent to make and continue it, was not, and in the nature of things could not be, appropriately placed upon the agenda. Technically it was a matter outside the conference, although the conference furnished an excellent opportunity for discussions regarding it."

"While I cannot, of course, undertake to state what was proposed or suggested in confidence by any of the delegates, I can state that the matter was not discussed in the conference."

The newspaper adds that by America's abstention the conference loses any utility it may ever have conceivably possessed, and denounces it as a costly and unproductive scheme for the benefit of the German and the Bolshevik.

Swiss Press Conference Here.

BERN, Switzerland, March 11.—The Swiss press expresses great regret at America's refusal to participate in the Genoa conference. Most of the newspapers declare the gathering, without the United States, is condemned beforehand to failure. Some editorials express hope that America's abstention means an intention to take action herself, perhaps in the form of a second Washington conference.

Crime Wave Is Blamed on War And War Blamed on Crime Wave

Crime in the United States has reached appalling proportions and unless checked soon will carry the nation to anarchy. Such is the conclusion of five of the leading members of the American Bar Association, appointed as a committee by that organization to inquire into the causes of the present crime wave and suggest a remedy.

Five prime reasons have been advanced to the committee as the cause of the present crime wave.

First, that the crime wave is the natural outgrowth of the war.

Second, that the crime wave, instead of being an outgrowth of the war, is merely one of the causes which led to the war and which is continuing, in aggravated form, after the war has ended.

Third, a growing belief on the part of the masses throughout the country that the courts are only for the rich and deny justice to the poor, with the resultant tendency on the part of the poor man to take the law into his own hands.

Fourth, that the trouble is largely with the members of the law themselves. Many men practicing law today, the committee has been told, ought to be in jail, instead.

Fifth, that conviction for crime in the courts is difficult and that the criminal, once convicted, is not punished sufficiently to deter others from repeating his offense.

Big Increase in Cleveland.

The committee, consisting of W. B. Swaney of Chattanooga, former Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York, Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh of Chicago, Charles W. Furman of St. Paul and Wade H. Ellis of this city, having concluded a session at St. Paul, Minn., today, is to meet again shortly to devise a program of relief from present conditions. They will make their conclusions on first-hand investigation and upon scores of communications, written and verbal, from criminologists throughout the United States.

The committee has uncovered sensational testimony. For instance, it has found that within the past four years crime in Cleveland has increased more than 300 per cent, according to Mr. Ellis, spokesman for the meeting. It has found, through Judge Kavanagh, that the arrests for crime in the city of Chicago in one year exceed such arrests throughout Great Britain.

"In Chicago, for instance," Mr. Ellis said today, "Judge Kavanagh found that within a single year there were 1,000 more arrests for crime. Now, the city of Chicago has a population about equal to that of the province of Ontario in Canada."

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PRESIDENT IS AWAY TO AVOID BICKERING Displeased With Impression of His "Wavering Attitude" on Bonus Question

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

The show-down in leadership between President Harding and Congress has come.

Hints from St. Augustine correspondents that the President took a trip to Florida at this critical moment in affairs of state for reasons other than a needed rest are confirmed by developments in the National Capital itself.

Mr. Harding is not the type of man who would have an open break with the leaders in Congress. He does not like bluster and political fireworks. But the truth of the situation is gradually coming out—he is getting weary of the estimate which certain leaders in Congress are placing upon his leadership.

There is reason to believe that the President is not at all happy about the persistence of Representative Fordney, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, in pushing to the front a proposal that a salary tax be levied on the incomes of all persons earning more than \$10,000 a year. But only the burden of a distasteful action on the head of the party is at stake.

Sorry for Promises.

Mr. Harding is sorry he committed himself to the principle of a bonus, but he means to go through with it just the same. What he cannot understand is why House leaders insist upon trying what appears to him to be impossible schemes for raising the money.

The President is in favor of the tax for many reasons. He believes it will collect the money for the bonus easily and he thinks it may get a trial sufficient to prove to a good substitute for most forms of taxation.

The difficulties between the President and Mr. Fordney are by no means recent origin. They began with the start of the administration itself. Mr. Fordney insisted on pushing the tariff issue to the fore at a time when the executive thought it was not the proper time to raise such a question. Similar embarrassment arose with the tax bill carefully framed at the executive end of the avenue by Secretary Mellon and his experts. The Treasury made a tax bill that would mean a deficit. Mr. Harding, much against the wish of the President, rewrote the bill and waved aside the argument that it provided a deficit by having the deficit was a negligible one.

Mellon Is Ignored.

Nevertheless, President Harding in his address to Congress publicly expressed his disapproval of the revenue law and indicated that he wanted changes at the earliest possible moment. Again and again leaders have come from Congress to talk with the President in the hope that he will help them pull political chestnuts out of the fire or that he will take a line that will mean increased instead of decreased taxation. All the statements from the Treasury to the effect that the government cannot stand a bonus at this time unless the taxpayers want additional levies made upon them through a salary tax have not been heeded.

When Mr. Harding announced that he was not in favor of the present House bill, men on Capitol Hill said, "Oh, he will come around to it all right—let's go ahead and pass it." The impression of a wavering executive was carried to the President, who has been unable to go ahead and pass what he thought such an idea about him should prevail in Congress. Stirred by these reports, Mr. Harding decided to stand on his feet. He took full responsibility for what happens next politically or otherwise.

Same as for Treaties.

The same situation exists with reference to the treaties. The President feels he and Secretary Hughes did the

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HIGHWAY IN C. & O. CANAL BED, D. C. TO CUMBERLAND, ADVOCATED

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 11.—Local motorists are discussing the feasibility, within the next few years, of filling the bed of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for a roadway, now that it is thought it is to be abandoned as a waterway. It is thought it may not be operated this year, as it is a long proposition, and the prospects are not very bright, with the impending coal strike and the already heavy loss of coal contracts.

The newspaper adds that by America's abstention the conference loses any utility it may ever have conceivably possessed, and denounces it as a costly and unproductive scheme for the benefit of the German and the Bolshevik.

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REVOLT THREATENS AT JOHANNESBURG; 32 DIE IN FIGHTING

General Strike Declared in Reality a Revolutionary Movement.

Public Warned to Keep Off Streets at Night

Strikers Armed With Bombs Menace Police—56 Wounded as Fray Continues.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—The trades union hall at Benoni, near Johannesburg, provided with South African gold mine strikers, was bombed by an aviator today, says a Central News dispatch from Johannesburg. The majority of those assembled were killed and the building was destroyed.

LONDON, March 11.—The general strike called by the miners' leaders at Johannesburg is in reality a revolutionary movement, according to the Cape town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The strike issue has been eclipsed by the threat against the state, he says.

There was some speculation over Premier Smuts' delay in proclaiming martial law, which was regarded as a grave oversight. It is understood he was actuated by fear that such a step would precipitate a conflict between the strikers, who are mainly Dutch, might be reinforced from the veldt.

Dutch Farmers Join.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the same newspaper reports that numbers of Dutch farmers in the Boksburg and Benoni districts have joined the strikers and formed mounted commands, which attacked Benoni.

The Times' Johannesburg correspondent, on the other hand, accuses the trouble to a widespread Bolshevik plot, and says the Johannesburg command is a "red" force, in progress throughout the Rand, the most severe trouble being in the north. He believes that the police will soon gain the upper hand in Johannesburg and Benoni, but admits that, owing to the prevailing chaos, it is very difficult to verify the various reports.

Thirty-Two Killed in Fighting.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 11.—Casualties in the fighting between the strikers and police had reached thirty-two killed and fifty-seven wounded by 9 o'clock tonight (Friday), when the fighting was still continuing. Of the thirty-two killed, nineteen were policemen.

By 9 o'clock, however, the streets had become absolutely deserted and the town was unusually quiet. The public was forbidden use of the streets.

The workers' hall at Benoni is reported to have been hit by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane. The heaviest casualties in the district are believed to have been suffered in the extreme eastern section of the Rand.

Public Ordered Indoors.

Gen. Beves, commanding the Witwatersrand, has ordered the public to remain indoors from 7 p.m. until 6 a.m. Jeppes, a suburb adjoining Johannesburg, was seething with strikers this morning. A number of men were armed and some carried bombs. They are credited with planning to hold up the police in the morning.

The strikers' plans evidently had been known to the police, as they aimed at cutting off communications in order to facilitate the movement. The push extended northward, from Johannesburg, and a police camp. If this line is driven in an important section of the railway, and the central portion of Johannesburg will be severed. An attempt to drive the police from the Auckland Park district had not succeeded today.

Plan Well Laid.

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Trucks Are Delayed Many Hours in the Muddy Sections Because the Drivers in Most Instances Will Not Venture on the Streets, Knowing that they could not get out. This necessitates the driver and the helper leaving the truck blocks away, carrying the packages. This is very expensive, it was pointed out.

There are a number of cases of record where trucks have been delayed for hours through venturing on the muddy streets, and in a number of instances instructions have been given that they shall not go on these bad streets, according to Mr. Columbus. He pointed out as an instance the case of where a truck sought to deliver a purchase amounting to about \$100. The vehicle came mired on the street and the merchant was put to an expense of about \$50 to get it out.

There is no efficiency in that, he commented. All of this extra expense of delivery finally gets back to the people, it is pointed out.

GANDHI FOLLOWERS URGED TO REVOLT

India's Non-Co-Operatist Leader Issued Appeal Before Arrest.

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, March 11.—Followers of Mohandas K. Gandhi, non-co-operatist leader, who is under arrest, today recalled a recent article in his newspaper in which he asked them to carry out "the whole constructive program with clockwork regularity and speed like the Punjab express."

He should be arrested. He was taken into custody at Ahmedabad charged with sedition.

LLOYD GEORGE ATTACKED.

Montagu, Ousted Indian Secretary, Scores Prime Minister.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—Edwin S. Montagu, in speaking before the Liberal Club at Cambridge, his constituency, today, justified the policy he had pursued as secretary of state for India, and declared the doctrine of "cabinet solidarity." Invoked in connection with his resignation Thursday, had never been the ruling code in the Lloyd George cabinet.

"My disappearance," said Mr. Montagu, "has nothing to do with the doctrine of collective responsibility. It is an effort to preserve this government from the fate that must attend it."

Government Faces Collapse.

"You know how dangerously near the government is to collapse. The liberal members see their colleagues disappearing one by one. The conservatives also have a lot to swallow. The 'die hards' have shown in the Indian, as in all other matters, a complete lack of political sagacity. They are the most dangerous element in the political life of this country, and to them the great genius presiding over the country's destinies has given my head on a charger."

Mr. Montagu said he had never been able to understand the motive for the prime minister's pro-Greek policy. "I do not think it is in the interests of the Greeks," he declared, "and I am certain it is calamitous to the British empire."

Mr. Montagu said he was convinced his policy for the development of India was "the right and the only policy." He continued:

Smiles at Charges.

"The official reason given for my resignation was that I, by publishing the Indian government's telegram, outraged the doctrine of collective cabinet responsibility. I cannot help smiling."

He asserted there had been an absolute disappearance of the doctrine of cabinet solidarity ever since Mr. Lloyd George had formed his government.

As for the government's Indian policy, Mr. Montagu declared he did not believe his resignation meant any alteration in that policy.

Mr. Lloyd George, like a wizard, had conveniently brought forth from the locked cupboard the skeleton of solidarity and made Mr. Montagu his victim, the speaker, who added that the country would welcome a manifesto that the premier was going to

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\$241,000,000 CLAIM DEMANDED BY U. S. SURPRISES ALLIES

American Note Expected to Be Referred to Reparations Body.

CAUSES HURRIED CALLS FOR ADVICE BY ENVOYS

French Semi-Official Says It Tumbles Scheme Laboriously Erected.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 11.—Best information in French and British official circles today was to the effect that the American claim for reimbursement of \$241,000,000 for expenses of the American forces in the Rhineland before any reparations are paid will be referred to the reparations commission without specific recommendations.

The allied finance ministers, to whom the American note was addressed, discussed the question briefly at their morning session today, and it was understood that they would resume consideration of the note this afternoon.

Little Chance for Speed.

Allied officials expressed belief that there was little chance that the American share of the expenses of occupation could be paid out of the first billion gold marks of German reparations, since the distribution of this amount had been settled after laborious discussion, which would have to be begun over again if America's expenses were to be paid out of this amount. At the same time, no one questioned the right of the United States to demand her proportionate share. The unexpected call for payment of the entire amount with interest, however, took the ministers unawares, and created a situation requiring consultation with the respective governments. Meanwhile, it was understood, the matter probably would be left in the hands of the reparations commission.

Leaves No Doubt.

The memorandum, the text of which was made public, states that the cost of the American army of occupation up to May 1, 1921, was about \$241,000,000. It sets forth that the allied governments, with the exception, perhaps, of Great Britain, had received payment for their armies of occupation, and that probably the British also were covered by a preceding arrangement. Therefore, the memorandum states, "the United States counts upon obtaining integral payment for the cost of its army of occupation before any part of the German payments are distributed for reparations or other objects."

Too Late, Says Press.

The Echo de Paris declares it is undoubtedly too late to give the United States its share of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid by Germany on August 30 last, as Belgium and England already have received their allotments. The allies certainly cannot refuse to give the United States its share of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid by Germany on August 30 last, as Belgium and England already have received their allotments. The allies certainly cannot refuse to give the United States its share of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid by Germany on August 30 last, as Belgium and England already have received their allotments.

OBLIGATION IS SACRED.

Refusal by the allied finance ministers to meet the demand of the United States for reimbursement of the \$241,000,000 for its expenses in the Rhineland occupation prior to payment of reparations would be a "most extraordinary procedure," it was stated today by a high government official.

This official, who was discussing a newspaper dispatch from Paris to the effect that the allied finance ministers to whom the demand for reimbursement was presented, declared that the obligation of the allies to award the American government sufficient funds to cover expenses of American troops in guarding the Rhine was an obligation of the most sacred character.

The American government, it was added, was not inclined to believe for a moment that the allies would default on their obligations to the United States.

The United States, it was asserted, is entitled to reimbursement with the occupation of Germany under the terms of the armistice. Germany, it was said, was the only nation which has a real right to object to such payments, and no protest had been raised by the Berlin government.

KELLAR, MAGICIAN, DEAD.

World-Famous Trickster Passes Away at Seventy-Three Years.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 11.—Harry Kellar, world-famous magician, died here today at the age of 73. He had been ill for several weeks. He was seventy-three years old.

He began his career as an assistant to an illusionist appearing under the title of "The Fair of Awa." With him and other Kellar traveled over most of the world and later appeared independently. He was born in 1848 in Scotland. He died at his home in Los Angeles, where he had lived for twelve years. He was a native of Scotland. His wife, who was Eva Medley of Melbourne, Australia, died some time ago.

Laddie Boy's Brother, Keno, Is Locked Up in Jail for Heel Nipping

FOSTORIA, Ohio, March 11.—Keno, a thoroughbred airedale dog, owned by President Harding, is in custody here. Keno got in bad through his ever-familiarity with pedestrians. He developed a habit of nipping at the heels of New Yorkers. As a result several complaints were lodged against him, with the police and he was locked up. Keno, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lynch, is the pet of the three Lynch children.

Former Postmaster General Succumbs From Heart Disease.

Robert J. Wynne, Postmaster General of the United States during 1904 and 1905, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home at 1511 Park road northwest, following an illness of two years' duration. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease.

Mr. Wynne was born in the city of New York in November, 1852, receiving his education in the public schools there. He moved to Philadelphia while a boy and there learned telegraphy, and it was through knowledge of this craft he was transferred later by the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company to Washington, where he entered upon a career at the capital which was to bring him renown.

His first work in Washington, at the age of seventeen, brought him in touch with Gen. H. V. Boynton, manager of the telegraph company here, who introduced the young man to the field of journalism by having him assist in covering the local field of news. He was a member of the St. Louis Democrat, Chicago Tribune and other newspapers.

He continued his work in journalism for twelve years, then becoming private secretary to Charles Foster, secretary of the Treasury.

When he retired from that post upon the election of President Cleveland in 1904, he was the chief correspondent of the New York Press, remaining with it until he entered the Post office in 1905.

Mr. Wynne was appointed first assistant postmaster general in 1902 and served until 1904. He was the Postmaster General of the United States in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, serving in that position from 1904 to 1905.

He was appointed consular general of the United States at London in 1905, resigning from the position in 1910 to return to the National Capital. From that date he was closely identified with various business interests in Washington. He had been president of the First National Fire Insurance Company of the United States since 1915.

Mr. Wynne was a member of the Gridiron Club, of which he was at one time president. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, National Press Club and the Columbia Country Club.

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\$300,000 TAX DUE UNDER FORCED SALE

Properties to Go on Sale for Non-Payment on Next Tuesday.

Have you paid your 1921 real estate taxes? If you are in doubt, you have Monday left in which to call at the District building and make sure that your property is not among the 12,000 parcels that will be sold at auction Tuesday morning.

If you have property on that list you will avoid much trouble and confusion by paying now.

Many Washington home-owners, some in the fashionable northwest as well as in other sections, have discovered within the last few days that they overlooked paying 1921 real estate taxes and that their property was about to be sold for taxes.

Approximately \$300,000 worth of real estate will go on sale Tuesday morning for non-payment of 1921 taxes unless the owners pay up in the meantime.

And if it had not been for the much abused income tax return the residences of some of these individuals would have been put on the auction block at the District building next week and sold.

One Washington business man, always prompt in the payment of taxes, sat down a few days ago to wrestle with his income tax. Naturally, he was trying to check up all exemptions, and real estate taxes is one of them. To his surprise, he found his property tax had not been paid last year.

Inquiry at the District building revealed the fact that his property was on the list of delinquent property. He was told that the auction sale of parcels of land which are to be sold beginning Tuesday, March 14. He immediately paid the tax and penalty, avoiding the expense and worry that would have followed the auction sale.

A woman living in the northeast had owing several pieces of property made the same discovery yesterday when she began to prepare her income tax. She was under the impression she paid her taxes last May.

Many Forget to Pay.

Chatham M. Towers, collector of taxes, has no way of determining how many of the 12,000 parcels listed for the auction sale are the homes of citizens able and willing to pay, but who have forgotten the matter.

While a large percentage of the property listed is vacant, undeveloped land, it is safe to assume that the books also contains many fine residences and fairly prosperous homes.

If you are in doubt as to whether your 1921 taxes are paid, reader, do not rely on the fact that you have not received a notice from the District building. Although Collector Towers has written notices to all delinquents whose addresses appear on his tax ledgers, unfortunately the records do not contain a complete list of addresses of taxpayers.

The tax ledgers are made up each year in the assessor's office and contain only the name, lot and square number. They are then sent to the collector of taxes. Every time a taxpayer or agent calls for a bill the clerk asks for his address and writes it into the book. So, any person who called for his or her bill last year and then failed to pay the tax probably has been included in the list for the past few months. But if you did not call or send for your bill last year the chances are the collector does not have your address and the safest course to pursue is to go to the District building Monday and look at the unpaid tax list if you are in doubt as to where you paid last May.

Here is What Will Happen.

Here is what will happen if you fail to pay your 1921 real estate tax before Tuesday morning:

One of a number of men who make a business of attending tax sales may pay the taxes due on your house, plus the penalty of 1 per cent a month since last June and 50 cents for the cost of publishing the tax list. He will receive from the Commissioners a tax certificate.

He must hold this certificate for two years, during which time you may redeem your property by paying him the tax and the penalty that has accumulated.

At the end of two years the Commissioners are required to give the holder of the certificate a tax deed, which constitutes a cloud on the title of the property and will eventually have to be removed by a settlement with the man who bought the property at the tax sale.

The Wedding of Princess Mary And Lord Lascelles

In the Rotogravure Section of Tomorrow's Star

Exclusive photographs, copyright by Van Dyke of London and International, beautifully printed pictures which arrived from England on the S. S. Olympic Wednesday evening.

In Tomorrow's Star

The Finest Rotogravure Section in America.

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